

1. Select the FALSE statement from below
 - a. NIMS is based on best practices collected from local, tribal, State, and Federal responders and emergency managers
 - b. NIMS integrates best practices into a comprehensive, standardized framework
 - c. NIMS is applicable across the full spectrum of potential incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity
 - d. NIMS specifies how Federal and interstate mutual aid resources will be allocated among jurisdictions

2. The resource management planning process includes the following steps:
 - Step 1: Identify Associated Risks and Consequences
 - Step 2: Project Resource Needs
 - Step 3: Identify Potential Sources
 - Step 4: Review Procedures
 - Step 5: _____ (Select the fifth step from below)
 - a. Step 5: Develop Equipment Reserve Budgets
 - b. Step 5: Maintain Resource Inventory
 - c. Step 5: Collect Stakeholder Feedback on Priorities
 - d. Step 5: Identify Emerging Technologies

3. Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements:
 - a. Are contracts with private-sector entities to provide services during emergencies
 - b. Provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance
 - c. Allow Federal agencies to provide services to local governments under a Stafford Act declaration
 - d. Permit jurisdictions to share sensitive information about incident status and lessons learned

4. Select the FALSE statement from below.
 - a. Jurisdictions should assume that resources outside the incident area (State and Federal resources) may take up to 72 hours to arrive
 - b. Communities cannot effectively respond to or recover from incidents without strong cooperative relations with the private sector
 - c. Given the limited resources, emergency managers should encourage groups to provide unsolicited donations
 - d. Failure to include voluntary organizations in your planning and exercises will result in duplication of effort and/or resource shortfalls and "spontaneous" volunteers arriving at the scene

5. What is the correct term for a set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions?
 - a. Protocol
 - b. Regulation
 - c. Manual
 - d. Policy

6. An important part of the process is managing inventories to:
 - a. Contract for critical items at the onset of an incident rather than stockpiling these items
 - b. Maintain items through periodic replenishments, preventive maintenance, and capital improvements
 - c. Ensure consistency by relying solely on a single source or contractor from which to acquire critical supplies
 - d. Limit access to inventory lists to those staff located at the Emergency Operations Center

7. A key benefit of resource typing to describe specific resources is that it allows resource managers to:
 - a. Anticipate resource needs
 - b. Locate and mobilize resources
 - c. Reduce the cost of emergency resources
 - d. Describe resource needs to the public more easily

8. What term is used to refer to broad classes that characterize like resources, such as teams, equipment, supplies, vehicles, and aircraft?
 - a. Kind
 - b. Class
 - c. Group
 - d. Set

9. The credentialing process involves an objective evaluation and documentation of an individual's:
- Current certification, license, or degree;
 - Training and experience; and
 - _____. (Select the missing element.)
- a. Security clearance level
 - b. Supervisory expertise
 - c. Competence or proficiency
 - d. Compensation amount
10. Which of the following resources are an example of Tier I resources that must be inventoried for NIMS compliance?
- a. Equipment used to communicate across departments and jurisdictions
 - b. Urban search and rescue task forces used in national deployments
 - c. Fire service resources available through intrastate mutual aid
 - d. All resources acquired using Federal grant funding
11. Actions such as using national standards for connections, fittings, and hardware and sharing communications frequencies help to promote:
- a. Interoperability
 - b. Affordability
 - c. Reliability
 - d. Sustainability
12. Incident resource information management systems are used to collect, update, and process data; track resources; and:
- a. Alert personnel when credentials are about to expire
 - b. Display resource readiness status
 - c. Project when inventory items need to be ordered
 - d. Develop capital budgets for acquisition of new resources

13. Which type of exercise involves field movement and mobilization of resources rather than simulation?
- a. Tabletop exercise
 - b. Drill
 - c. Functional exercise
 - d. Full-scale exercise
14. The first step in managing resources during an incident is to identify requirements. To do so, an Incident Commander should:
- a. Establish incident objectives based on the resources that are currently available at the scene
 - b. Request that the Logistics Section develop a proposed staffing plan for the incident based on the Incident Action Plan
 - c. Conduct a thorough assessment or “sizeup” of the current incident situation and future incident potential
 - d. Delegate resource prioritization decisions to the Finance and Administration Section Chief to ensure prudent use of resources
15. What is the purpose of the Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS Form 215)?
- a. To provide the Incident Commander with basic information about the incident situation and resources allocated to the incident
 - b. To indicate the kind and type of resources needed to implement recommended tactics to meet the incident objectives
 - c. To identify and track operational resources assigned to each organizational component within the Incident Command System organization
 - d. To document expenditures associated with resources acquired through mutual aid and assistance agreements
16. **TRUE OR FALSE:** Sending resources to the incident scene that have not been requested by the Incident Commander and bypassing the established system for ordering resources can put responders at risk, and at best typically lead to inefficient use and/or lack of accounting of resources.
- a. True
 - b. False

17. Select the preferred method for placing orders.
- a. A self-dispatching system that identifies resources in advance of an incident and provides them with explicit instructions on how and when to self-dispatch in anticipation of a need at the incident scene
 - b. A flexible resource ordering system whereby the incident is responsible for locating and acquiring resources from multiple sources rather than contacting a single, centralized ordering support function
 - c. A fully automated resource-ordering system that avoids the need for radio communications or verbal orders being placed from the incident scene to an ordering center or source
 - d. A single-point resource ordering system where the burden of finding the requested resources is placed on the responsible jurisdiction/agency dispatch/ordering center rather than the incident organization
18. Which ICS Section is responsible for checking in and tracking all resources assigned to the incident and their status (assigned, available, out of service)?
- a. Operations Section
 - b. Planning Section
 - c. Logistics Section
 - d. Finance/Administration Section
19. Incident managers begin planning for the demobilization process:
- a. When incident objectives and activities shift from response to recovery
 - b. Immediately before the first resources are ready to be released
 - c. As soon as the incident is stabilized, including during resource mobilization
 - d. After being requested by the Emergency Operations Center
20. What is the correct term for the entity that prioritizes incidents for the purpose of allocating scarce resources, mobilizes resources, ensures interagency and interjurisdictional coordination, and makes policy decisions to support incidents, but not decisions reserved for Area Commands and Incident Commanders.
- a. Multiagency Coordination System
 - b. Incident Management Team
 - c. Command and Control Center
 - d. Incident Operations Network

21. The key to effective management of donations is the ability to:
- a. Develop public information and media releases to help prevent communities and voluntary groups from collecting donations in the first place
 - b. Develop and implement an effective management structure to receive, warehouse, inventory, organize, distribute, and account for large-scale donations
 - c. Increase the amount of donations by delegating the donation solicitation and management functions to a committee of volunteers
 - d. Assign the Staging Manager with the Operations Section the responsibility for donation tracking
22. In most incidents, which source provides the first line of emergency response and incident management resources?
- a. Local or tribal resources and local mutual aid and assistance agreements
 - b. State resources augmented through an agreement, such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
 - c. Unaffiliated volunteers who are representing private-sector and nongovernmental organizations
 - d. Federal Government agencies that are mission assigned to provide resources under the Robert T. Stafford Act
23. Select the TRUE statement about the resource coordination process:
- a. In a complex incident, the Joint Field Office is used as the single point where local and tribal Incident Management Teams submit their requests for needed on-scene incident response resources
 - b. Prior to requesting assistance through intrastate mutual aid, a State must first ask the Federal Government for resources
 - c. In a complex incident within a State, an Area Commander requests resources directly from DHS and FEMA
 - d. Typically, requests for resources flow from the on-scene incident command through the local, tribal, and State Emergency Operations Centers to the Federal Government
24. **TRUE OR FALSE:** The first strategy for managing volunteers is to establish working relationships with the local organizations representing these entities, such as the National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (National VOAD), and Citizen Corps initiatives such as Community Emergency Response Teams.
- a. True
 - b. False

25. Select the action below that improves accountability and helps provide security and force protection.

- a. Deputizing personnel within the Operations Section to give them law enforcement authority
- b. Establishing and enforcing inner and outer perimeters around the incident scene
- c. Prohibiting all VIP and media visits to the incident scene
- d. Locating the Incident Command Post at least 1 mile away from the incident scene